

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
European Baking Company.
Fairyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 1852 McAllister,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary, 700 Ninth Ave.,
945 Cole.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jewel Tea Company.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Pacific Luggage Co.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium.
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
White Lunch Establishments.



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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p.m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p.m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p.m. Headquarters telephone —Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Chas. Pohl, Secretary, 636 Ashbury.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—112 Valencia.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Headquarters, 2923 16th St.
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth. Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Ave.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, L. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p.m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 53 Sixth Street.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Labor Temple.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meets Wednesdays at 166 Steuart.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate Avenue.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerich, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a.m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—E. N. Cummings, Secretary, 157 20th Ave.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p.m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Building.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—236 Pacific Building.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 10 a.m., 109 Jones.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pantemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
File Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.
Railroad Boilermakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Railroad Machinists—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Railroad Steamfitters—Meet 3d Thursday, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p.m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p.m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Shoe Repairers—Meet 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—268 Market.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a.m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Weds, Mangies Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 8 p.m., 1256 Market St.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p.m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1616 Folsom.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXI

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1922

No. 21



Convention Doings

Special to The Labor Clarion:



Cincinnati, O., June 19.—Ship subsidy, pride of a select shipping ring, due to be jammed through Congress if power can turn the trick, was the first target of the American Federation of Labor. Resolution No. 1, by First Vice-President James Duncan, branding the ship subsidy bill as "destructive of the nation's hopes for sea power," was adopted by unanimous vote.

Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union, the only speaker on the resolution, denounced it as "the most scientific looting arrangement that I have ever seen."

Copies of the resolution were telegraphed by President Gompers to President Harding and to the presiding officers of both Houses of Congress.

"We think America is the country that will lead the way in working class progress," was the message from British labor to American labor, delivered by Fraternal Delegate H. Smith, who with E. L. Poulton delivered the customary addresses from Britain.

"British labor," said Mr. Smith, "has since the Armistice of 1918, gone through one of the greatest crises in its history. To some extent this also may be true of American labor. Unemployment figures in America are bigger than those of Britain, although they are less in proportion to the total population than they are in Great Britain."

While men and women stood and cheered and waved hats and handkerchiefs and cheered again and roared their welcome and their tribute, a little man, gray of hair, smiling of face, stood and bowed in acknowledgement before the convention of the American Federation of Labor. The little man of the gray pompadour was United States Senator Robert M. LaFollette—Fighting Bob, of Wisconsin.

President Gompers, himself about the height of the fighting Senator, himself a fighting man grown gray in the service, his face also alight with smiles, waited for the applause to cease before presenting the Senator to an audience which required no introduction of the guest of honor.

When President Gompers began his introduction there was renewed applause. When he presented the Senator as the "tribune of the people" the great armory reverberated with the thunderous acclaim.

It was a great day. The voice that spoke for Freedom was not one to be forgotten. Its echoes must have been heard in Washington. Perhaps even the justices of the Supreme Court heard the resounding cheers for the fighting Senator, and perhaps the hisses which greeted the first mention of Chief Justice William H. Taft. For there were hisses for the chief justice—loud and sibilant.

Here is what Senator LaFollette had to say about Andrew Furuseth:

"You have accorded to me more praise and accomplishment than is my due. I am not the author of the Seamen's Law. I wish I might claim it all as mine. To Andrew Furuseth, more than any other living man, is due the credit for that piece of legislation. I think I may fairly say that I added after the matter was submitted to me some few provisions to it which gave it a broader public interest and enabled us to enlist the general public in its support.

"I may say that my contribution was in extending the life-saving provisions to the general public and thereby enabling us to make a broader

appeal for support for that legislation but when the time shall come when we have all passed when some recognition shall have been accorded in lasting form to the man who above all others belongs the credit of the Seamen's Act. I hope there will be raised in this country, as there has been in England, a monument to the leader here, Andrew Furuseth."

Resolutions to the number of 117 have been introduced in the American Federation of Labor convention. Herewith is a summary of them:

No. 1—By Delegate James Duncan, Granite Cutters: Condemning S. 3217, the Ship Subsidy Bill, "as inimical to the public interests and particularly destructive to the nation's hopes and aspirations for sea power."

No. 2—By Delegate William C. Hushing, Central Labor Union, Balboa, Canal Zone: Asking Congress to restore living and working conditions taken from Canal Zone employees by Presidential order.

No. 3—By Delegate James E. Hopkins, California State Federation: Urging Congress to deny admission as immigrants and permanent residents to all aliens ineligible to citizenship.

No. 4—By Journeymen Tailors' Delegation per instructions of their convention: To instruct executive council "to use their good offices to bring about an affiliation of the two existing organizations in the garment trades."

No. 5—By Delegate George T. Simmons, Philadelphia Central Labor Union: That Internationals shall compel their local unions to affiliate with the central bodies of their vicinity.

No. 6—By Journeymen Tailors' Delegation: To re-affiliate with International Federation of Trade Unions.

No. 7—By Delegate W. O. Cline, Alabama State Federation: For acceptance of the Ford offer to lease Muscle Shoals.

No. 8—By Delegate Harry W. Fox, Wyoming State Federation: For a central Labor Bank at Washington.

No. 9—By Delegate Harry W. Fox, Wyoming State Federation: Recommending changes in International Constitutions to permit acceptance of transfer, traveling or clearance cards in lieu of an initiation fee, contingent on applicant's ability to perform the work.

No. 10—By Delegate Harry W. Fox, Wyoming State Federation: To adopt American Federation of Labor label design as universal label.

No. 11—By Delegate Harry W. Fox, Wyoming State Federation: To grant no charters "without a positive and clear acceptance of the requirements regarding affiliation of all local unions" subordinate thereto; nor without positive definition of jurisdiction claims.

No. 12—By Delegate Harry W. Fox, Wyoming State Federation: To compel affiliation with central bodies, departments and state federations.

No. 13—By Delegate Harry W. Fox, Wyoming State Federation: To amend Article 11, Section 10, of Constitution, to compel affiliation with central bodies and departments.

No. 14—By Delegate Harry W. Fox, Wyoming State Federation: To amend Article 14, Section 2, in conformity with proposed amendment to Section 10.

No. 15—By Delegate Harry W. Fox, Wyoming State Federation: To amend Article 14, Section 3, in similar manner.

No. 16—By Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Delegation: Adding fourteen demands to the constructive program for 1922, as follows:

(1) Advertising of all union made goods.
(2) Complete restriction of immigration for ten years.
(3) Reforestation of wild game and preservation.

(4) Restocking of streams and shores.
(5) Completion of good roads and trails.
(6) Full support of Farm Bureau and Agricultural Department.

(7) More outdoor life and recreation.
(8) Improvement of evening high schools.
(9) Gradual reduction of the Army and Navy.

(10) Full support of Growers and Grazers' organizations.

(11) U. S. production of chemical and other fertilizers.
(12) Standardization of all power machines.

(13) Building and enlarging U. S. dirigible airship plants.

(14) State annuals compiled for apprenticeship and vocational guidance.

No. 17—By Delegate George W. Fisher, Texas State Federation: For compulsory affiliation with central bodies and state federations and for a compulsory attendance at meetings.

No. 18—By Delegate Anthony J. Chlopek, Longshoremen: For amendment to "Sixty-five Foot Motor Boat Law" to protect all power boats in commercial industry.

No. 19—By Delegate Charles W. Redfern, Post Office Clerks: To indorse old age pensions.

No. 20—By Delegate John G. Clay, Chicago Federation: Demanding pardons for Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings.

No. 21—By Delegate D. C. Smart, Railroad Telegraphers: To indorse Senate Bill 28 to restore war risk insurance to members of the Russian Railway Service Corps.

No. 22—By Delegate John G. Clay, Chicago Federation: To establish an American Federation of Labor food producing and distributing department.

No. 23—By Delegate Anthony J. Chlopek, Longshoremen: To instruct Railway Clerks "to refrain from taking into their organization members who rightfully come under the jurisdiction of the International Longshoremen's Association" and to restore any who may have been so taken.

No. 24—By Delegate Anthony J. Chlopek, Longshoremen: To instruct Railway Clerks "to use the name of their brotherhood in accordance with their charter rights" here given as "Brotherhood of Railway Clerks."

No. 25—By Delegate Herman Defren, Stenographers No. 12646: To recognize the Soviet government.

No. 26—By Postal Clerks' Delegation: To improve and extend Postal Savings System.

No. 27—By Railway and Steamship Clerks' Delegation: For legislation to eliminate wooden cars in postal and baggage service.

No. 28—By Railway and Steamship Clerks' Delegation: To recognize Soviet government.

No. 29—By Railway and Steamship Clerks' Delegation: To call a conference of International Unions "for the purpose of arranging to amalgamate all the unions in the respective industries

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into single organizations each of which shall cover any industry."

No. 30—By Delegate Herman Defren, Stenographers No. 12646: Identical with No. 29.

No. 31—By Delegate James Lord, Mining Department: Asking for immediate recognition of the government of Mexico.

No. 32—By Delegate Joseph N. Boulware, Boilermakers' Helpers No. 17430: Asking for removal of ban against colored workers in certain classes of work in that trade.

No. 33—By Delegate Jerome Jones, Georgia State Federation: Plan to compel affiliation with central and state bodies.

No. 34—By Delegate Thomas H. Gerraughty, Massachusetts State Federation: For Constitutional amendment to compel affiliation with central and state bodies and with departments.

No. 35—By Delegate Anthony J. Chlopek, Longshoremen: To establish a marine transport department.

No. 36—By Delegate Charles Hixson, Federal Union No. 16707: To reduce Federal Union, reinstatement fee to \$1 and providing that 50 cents remain in local treasury.

No. 37—By Delegate G. E. Mikel, Arkansas State Federation: Suggesting universal label.

No. 38—By Delegate Herman Defren: That the President appoint within three months, "a committee of five on Labor Unity."

No. 39—By Delegate G. E. Mikel, Arkansas, and W. C. Franklin, Central Labor Union, El Dorado, Ark.: For compulsory affiliation.

No. 40—By George W. Fisher, L. M. Andler, R. E. Roberts, Texas: Requesting executive council to send fraternal delegate to Mexican Federation of Labor convention.

No. 41—By Firefighters' Delegation: For cooperation with officials to minimize fire losses.

No. 42—By Delegate Ernest H. Swally, Louisiana State Federation: For compulsory affiliation.

No. 43—By Delegate James O'Connell, Metal Trades Department: Opposing "any method or form of fixing wages by legislation for Federal employees which is intended to or which operates in any manner to prevent or interfere with the adjustment, settlement and agreement upon terms of employment between Federal employees, acting through their duly authorized representatives, and the administrative head of departments or their representatives."

No. 44—By Delegate Alf. H. Jort, Iowa State Federation: To indorse the stand taken by the United Mine Workers and to pledge them moral and financial support to the fullest extent possible and recommending that affiliated organizations do likewise.

No. 45—By Delegate Alf. H. Jort: For compulsory affiliation to central and state bodies.

No. 46—By Delegate Albert Wobser, Central Labor Union, Sandusky, Ohio: Announcing that the G. A. Boeckling Resort Company has adopted the "open shop" plan.

No. 47—By Painters' Delegation: Relating to dispute between Railway Carmen and Painters.

No. 48—By Delegate James A. Legassie, Central Labor Union, Berlin, N. H.: To secure affiliation of local bricklayers with central body.

No. 49—By Delegate James J. McAndrews, South Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly: To instruct executive council to "again re-issue local union charters to such elevator operators and make Article II, Section 2, read: "The establishment as may apply for same."

No. 50—By Delegate James A. Legassie: To make Article II, Section 2, read: "The establishment of national and international unions, and the promotion and advancement of such bodies."

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SUPPRESSED NEWS!

No. 7.

Editor's Note: Because of suppression of vital news, the International Labor News is going to furnish each week for eight weeks one story suppressed by the daily press. This newspaper will publish one of these suppressed stories on its first page each week in an effort to compel attention for vital information hitherto kept from the people. Readers are urged to clip these stories and pass them on to others.

ROADS EVADE LAW.

Washington, D. C., June 22.—A strike of a half million railway men threatens to tie up our transportation system and seriously injure our national well-being. Strike ballots have gone to members of the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor. Yet the American public is entirely ignorant of the facts causing this strike situation because the daily press has suppressed the truth and is printing garbled information and misleading comment.

"Shall piecework and contracting out of shops and employees be accepted or rejected," is the wording of the third strike ballot. This is the crux. It is confidently believed wage matters can be adjusted without a strike, but the men are adamant on the question of subletting repair contracts. The ultimatum served on the Labor Board on June 7 said that the strike ballots would go out if the subletting of repair shops was not stopped. The subletting went on. The strike ballots went out.

Why are the railway employees so concerned about the business arrangements of the railroads and why should the public be informed of the facts? Because the subletting of contracts is a scheme for placing the shop crafts employees beyond the jurisdiction of the Labor Board and

then cutting their wages below the standard fixed by the Board, because this cutting of wages does not benefit the general public but is absorbed by officials and insiders of the railroad who secretly organize the outside repair companies, because the Labor Board has called the practice a "palpable subterfuge," and because a Federal court has denounced it as an evasion of the law. Those who know what is going on are aghast, but the public is kept in ignorance.

More than 100 roads appealing to the Labor Board for wage cuts are guilty of this subterfuge. Repair shops seemingly placed under the direction of private contractors in practically every instance are dummy concerns with nominal capital formed by railroad officials. The first act is to cut wages and abrogate the working conditions established by the Labor Board.

Lack of good faith is contained in every line of the typical contract. It can be revoked at any time at the discretion of the railroad. The railroad furnishes tools, equipment, advance money for wages and pays cost plus percentage based upon pay-roll expenditures. The contractor is guaranteed a remuneration of not less than \$1000 a month.

Costs to the railroads for repairs are increasing enormously in spite of the cuts in wages, showing that this is merely another way of mulcting the public to enrich insiders.

The strike against the subletting of repair shops is already on in the Western Maryland Railroad where the men have been out for 12 weeks. The company resorted to the injunction formula. A temporary injunction was issued by Judge Rose of the Federal Court in Baltimore. Before acting on the permanent injunction he asked for a copy of the contract. The railroad company fought this request desperately, but finally had to give in. As soon as Judge Rose saw the contract he dismissed the injunction and denounced the contract as an evasion of the law. In this case, as in many others, the railway employees and the strike are the only agencies capable of defending the interests of the public. Government and courts apparently are helpless to enforce the law.

The storm clouds gather. The public remains serene because ignorant, lulled to sleep by the propaganda of the railroad organizations which gets plenty of space in the daily press while the real facts are suppressed.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the week just closed: William T. Dotson of the stationary engineers, William H. Barkhaus of the waiters, William A. Lockwood of the locomotive firemen, Clarence E. Richardson of the cooks, Frank Carmody of the marble workers, Louis A. Nelson of the shipwrights.



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1922.

When a trade unionist listens to "reasons" presented by a merchant for the absence of the union label on goods he is starting out in the wrong direction. There can be no reasonable excuse for buying non-union goods in a line where the union label has been a fixture for years, and when a merchant has lost the right to use the label there is some cause for it which cannot be overlooked by the loyal unionist. Bear this in mind and ignore the excuses offered. There are too many chances of being deceived by excuses.

It will not be long now until the big captains of commerce and industry who defrauded the Government during the war will be able to plead the statute of limitations and thus put an end to any possibility of prosecution for their crimes. This being true, there is cause to wonder why those charged with the duty of prosecuting such cases have been so slow to get them under way. The little fellow seldom is given a chance to evade trial by pleading the statute of limitations. Why should the big grafters be allowed to escape through that medium?

The convention of the American Federation of Labor this year lost no time in getting down to business, and spirited discussions were the order of the day during the first week, very much contrary to custom in past years. This indicates, as nothing else could, that the fight made against the organized workers during the past two years has served to increase their interest and determination, and to that extent the onslaught of the employers has been helpful to the labor movement of America. Interest had fallen to a rather low level owing to the somewhat easy manner in which the younger element among the workers had come into possession of conditions for which their elders had to struggle and suffer and sacrifice, and some opposition and antagonism was needed to bring the inexperienced to a realization that they must be alert and active in their own interest or fall behind in the struggle for justice. It is, indeed, an ill wind that blows nobody good, and in this instance the good landed on the side of the fence little anticipated by those who provoked the trouble. They apparently did not realize that the organized labor movement is so fundamentally right in its policies and purposes that efforts to destroy it are futile and must of necessity go unrewarded. Were it not for this fact the movement never could have attained to the degree of power and influence it wields today.

A Lure for Women

Recently Dr. Gordon declared that if he were a woman in search of employment he would not be concerned with what the wage offered might be, but solely with the prospect of getting a job, and there seems to be a campaign of this character on in an effort to lure women into their own undoing.

Former Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall has been sojourning in Europe for some time past and now comes out with the statement that "The women of Scotland are rebelling against labor unions and declaring that while they would prefer short hours and high wages, they are willing to take longer hours and less wages rather than remain idle."

If the statement attributed to the former Vice-President contains the truth (and we are rather skeptical about it) the women of Scotland are not acting in a very intelligent manner with regard to the future of their sex or the welfare of the toiling millions generally of either sex.

Temporarily, and under certain conditions, such a policy might prove necessary and advisable for some women, but from the school of daily experience they must learn this much wiser and more permanent rule of life, that if that spirit is indulged in for any number of years the women of Scotland will be preparing themselves for the situation in which their sisters in China, Java, India and other countries find themselves, where the women are doomed to perpetual toil at an insignificant wage, and a condition almost as difficult to overcome as the law of gravity, under which they will always have to work long hours at low wages.

Working women, as well as men, need that spirit which enables them to sacrifice present enjoyment for greater satisfaction in the future, and without that spirit there can be little progress and practically no substantial achievement.

The laborer, whether man or woman, must adopt the principle followed by the capitalist who invests when things are cheap and business is dull in order that he may be prepared to take advantage of the opportunities when prices go up and business is booming. Whether we like that principle or not, it is the law of business prosperity, and labor must be guided by similar tactics.

It is not possible to improve the conditions of labor by deliberately accepting worse conditions, nor is it likely to shorten hours of labor by insisting upon working longer hours. Whenever the workers, either men or women, become willing to accept any wage offered, just then they help to establish a situation where the general tendency of wages will always be downward rather than upward. Labor will generally be paid the price it sets upon itself, sometimes less, but never more. The laborer has his labor power to sell, and he has the right to put his price upon it, and if he is wise those who want his labor will have to pay his price.

If those who have labor power to sell, both men and women, are intelligent enough to organize and come to a common understanding among themselves, they will be in a position to fix a price upon their labor just as does the merchant upon his commodities. This is a law of labor just as immutable as any law of nature. It is in operation all the while, and whether the worker takes advantage of it or ignores it depends very largely upon the degree of intelligence, so that our former Vice-President, whether intentionally or otherwise, has belittled the intelligence of the women of Scotland.

We are sure no such reasoning can in the slightest degree influence the organized women of America, and we earnestly hope that no such principle or policy will be adopted by those of our working women who have not yet been organized, because it would, indeed, be a sad and pitiable condition into which to plunge women anywhere. It would mean retrogression and not progress.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Concerning the Federated Press, Victor Berger's red propaganda organization, Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, says: "There has been in existence for the past three years an organization known as The Federated Press. I say without hesitation, and as a caution to all the trade union press of America, that the Federated Press constantly serves as a channel for the dissemination of harmful propaganda and that the service of the Federated Press has been constantly and persistently engaged in a subtle campaign of undermining and discrediting the trade union movement. It can be regarded only as an agency of the enemy. If at times it is subtle, that is only added reason for vigilance."

The man who believes he can justly settle a labor question without the co-operation of the workers is barking up the wrong tree. No one is so well qualified to pass upon the merits of working problems as one who has had practical experience as a worker. The viewpoint of the employer and the worker must of necessity be different, because their angle of vision is different. Try as he may to avoid it, the employer will find his interest intruding in making a decision, and the worker will, of course, be in exactly the same position concerning the viewpoint of the employer. It is, therefore, wise that the two come together and endeavor to reason the thing out on a fair basis. That is why trade unions exist, and that is why they insist upon honest and fair collective bargaining.

Gainful employment of mothers of young children frequently means that the children receive inadequate care during the day, or no care at all, according to a report entitled, "Children of Wage-Earning Mothers, A Study of a Selected Group in Chicago," just made public by the United States Department of Labor through the Children's Bureau. Other conditions found include retarded school progress of the children, over-fatigue and ill-health of the mothers—with consequent loss to the children—and in some instances overwork by children who had the responsibility for household tasks beyond their strength. The United States Supreme Court has nullified every attempt on the part of the Federal Government to deal with this situation. What are the people going to do about it?

The Industrial Association of San Francisco, according to newspaper reports, is now performing real miracles. If we are to believe these stories skilled mechanics are being developed and thrown upon the market prepared to render first-class service in the short space of twelve weeks by a training school started by the association. Those who know anything at all about the world of mechanics know that almost none of the trades can be learned in schools at all and that the best that can be hoped for by the student is that he may secure enough of the rudiments of the business in a school as will enable him to more rapidly acquire the skill essential to a good mechanic, but every now and then some fellow comes along with the declaration that he can bring about the impossible and train highly skilled mechanic in a few brief weeks. As a rule, however, such claims are set forth by those who desire to garner in the money of gullible workers. In this instance the idea seems to have originated in the minds of those who desire to crush out organization among the workers by flooding the market with mechanics, and it is rather surprising that anyone in the ranks of employers would let loose of good money in an attempt to perform such miracles as this school is said to be performing.

WIT AT RANDOM

The husband, who had a great habit of teasing his wife, was out driving in the country with her, when they met a farmer driving a span of mules. Just as they were about to pass the farmer's rig the mules turned their heads toward the auto and brayed vociferously.

Turning to his wife, the husband cuttingly remarked, "Relatives of yours, I suppose?"

"Yes," said his wife, sweetly, "by marriage."—Exchange.

Four-year-old Bobby was stroking his cat before the fireplace in perfect content. The cat, also happy, began to purr loudly. Bobby gazed at her askance for a while, then suddenly seized her by the tail and dragged her roughly away from the hearth. His mother interposed.

"You must not hurt your kitty, Bobby."

"I'm not," said Bobby, protesting, "but I've got to get her away from the fire. She's beginning to boil!"—The Argonaut.

"Young women nowadays," remarks an ornithologist in the employ of the Government, "take too light a view of marriage. While in the West last summer I was induced to lecture to a summer school. During the course of this lecture I chanced to remark:

"The ostrich sees very little; on the other hand, it digests everything."

"Whereupon a girl on the front bench exclaimed, sotto voce, to her neighbor: 'Gee! What an ideal husband an ostrich must make!'—"Harper's Magazine.

Having helped his mother plant the seeds and place at the end of each row the pictured envelopes showing here a radish, there a beet and so on, little Edwin was quite distressed when he went out next day and found that the rainstorm had washed the envelopes off into the mud.

"Never mind, dear," comforted his mother, "it doesn't really matter."

"But, mamma," said the child, greatly worried, "how will the little seeds know what to be when they come up?"—Boston Transcript.

The assistant manager of a popular hotel asked a country visitor—who was seeing hotel life for the first time from the mezzanine floor—how she liked it.

"Wal, it's purty nice. But I didn't know your women were so conceited."

"Conceited?" gasped the assistant manager. "Why some of the finest women in the country are staying here."

"Wal, maybe they are. But I don't like a woman that sends a little boy around to tell folks she's missed her car," replied the country dame.

"Impossible!" said the assistant manager. "Why, I never heard of such a thing."

"Wal, you'll hear it now, for here comes that pore little feller again." And down in the lobby came a page boy calling:

"Mrs. de Vere—Mr. Carr—Mrs. de Vere—Mr. Carr!"—Success.

A lawyer was conducting a case in court, wherein one of the witnesses, a burley negro, confessed to being engaged in a crap game. Immediately the lawyer said:

"Now, sir, I want you to tell the jury just how you deal craps."

"What's dat?" asked the witness, rolling his eyes.

"Address the jury, sir," thundered the lawyer, "and tell them just how you deal craps."

"Lemme outen heah!" cried the witness, uneasily. "Fust thing I know this gemman gwine to ask me how to drink a ham sandwich."—West Virginia Federationist.

MISCELLANEOUS

BROTHERS—UNDER THE SKIN.

A half-million spent for a bauble,
To brighten some woman's eyes;
A like amount for some idle toy
To lessen the weight of their useless lives.
And millions again for a pile of rock,
Not a home—just a stopping place;
With clothes, and clothes, and clothes, and clothes,
Faster than fashion can set the pace.

So the item above caught my interest,
As I scanned the daily press;
Then just below, in a corner alone,
I read this bit of distress:

His last dime spent for poison;
He had been without food for days;
Too old to work; too proud to beg;
He slipped out the easiest way!
He had not craved for riches,
Just a chance to work was his plea—
The paper dropped from my fingers—
That couldn't happen to you—or to me.

—Helen Hardy, in Seattle Union Record.

ORPHEUM.

Few stars ever achieved the same measure of success in a play as Leo Carrillo did in "Lombardi Ltd." For years Mr. Carrillo was one of vaudeville's most entertaining monologists. His character stories were inimitable.

The following revue of Duci de Kerekjarto from a New York paper describes the young genius and has been echoed by the press of the world: "This young violinist is one of the most dazzling phenomena upon the firmament of art. He is endowed with all the gifts of a divinely favored musician; a marvelous tone, and above all a wealth of perception that stamps his every offering with one of the most distinctive individualities. Just as he is great enough to interpret Handel, just so is he possessed of the power convincingly to convey to us the emotions and fantasies of a child. This youngster, whom we yesterday had the occasion to admire anew, is a wonder, indeed!"

Stan Stanley knows how to make people laugh. It is quite a long time since he has been out on this Coast, as the East would not let him go. He has the greatest of all the gifts of the entertainer, a genius for extemporaneous wit.

Harry Carroll has a snappy song and dance revue, called "Varieties of 1922," in which he is assisted by the Love Sisters, Tom Dingle, Patsy Delaney and "Six Slick Chicks." The Orpheum Circuit literally "grabbed" this act as soon as it had finished its engagement at the Palace Theatre, New York.

"The Show-Off" is one of the best comedy sketches that have hit vaudeville this season. It mirrors an irresistibly funny character, admirably played by Fred Sumner.

Astronomy is the study of the stars. Paul Murray and Gladys Gerrish are theatrical astronomers. They are always studying stage stars. Accurately and cleverly they offer their impressions of Marilyn Miller and Ann Pennington and reflect various highlights from Broadway successes.

"Skeet" Gallagher and Irene Martin are a geyser of fun. The fun bubbles and gurgles and spouts and flows. There is probably a scientific reason or a psychological reason for their laughs.

Eugene Varg & Company have a humorous novelty which will prove a delight to all.

"I speck it's a lucky thing," said Uncle Eben, "dat de world doesn't have to depend entirely fo' its inlighnement on whut Congress done foun' out in 'vestigations."—Washington Star.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

There was a fair representation of the membership present at last Sunday's meeting, despite the beauty of the day. The meeting was called to order promptly at 1 o'clock, with all officers present with the exception of Executive Committee-man Hanscom. Notwithstanding the reports of some of the standing committees were of greater length than usual, they contained nothing that inspired a great amount of discussion, and all the business that came before the meeting, including the installation of the new set of officers elected last month, was concluded before the hour of three o'clock. The membership statement showed an increase of eight over the corresponding period last month. Thirty-eight traveling cards were deposited during the four weeks preceding the meeting, and thirty-one withdrawn, four members were initiated and one dropped from the roll, leaving the total membership enrolled June 17th 1267. The report of the secretary-treasurer showed the exchequer of the union to be in a healthy and highly satisfactory condition. Probability is the executive committee will incorporate in its next report a recommendation that the union help Uncle Sam along by purchasing some of his treasury certificates or other securities which he has been offering at a rather inviting figure the last few months. Propositions for membership from Annie S. Galloway, Jorgen H. Carleson, R. D. Linder, N. Davis and A. Danti were given their first reading. K. R. Manzer, C. A. Rudgers and E. B. Young were initiated as journeymen, while F. F. Cooper, George A. Hildebrand and C. O. Krieger were admitted as apprentice members. Included in the apprentice committee's report, which was signed by V. E. Sawyer, George Albert Sheridan and C. M. Smith, were recommendations that Frederick F. Cooper, George A. Hildebrand, Charles O. Krieger, Harry F. Landers, Stanley G. Reid and Edgar J. Mulligan, who were examined orally and practically

at the June meeting of the committee, be advanced to succeeding periods of their apprenticeship. Antone Danti and Roger D. Linder, who have just graduated from the ranks of the apprentices, were declared entitled to diplomas and recommended to the union for full membership. The committee also noted in its report the absence of John W. Brahn and C. V. Kane from the last two of its meetings, and requested any one having information as to the whereabouts of these young men to notify Secretary Michelson or any of the apprentice committeemen. The union unanimously tendered a rising vote of thanks to Mr. Albert S. Winchester, one of its highly esteemed veteran members, for his generous offer to transfer his property near Colfax to it. Mr. Winchester, who has reached the advanced age of 78 years, and who, through the death within a year of his devoted wife and stepson, was left alone at Colfax, is residing with his sister in Oakland. The union's delegates to the Labor Council presented a comprehensive report of the proceedings of the central labor body since the May meeting, emphasizing the necessity of registering by every citizen before being privileged to vote this year, regardless of whether or not a change of residence has been made since the last general election, and admonishing that all voters keep in close touch with the reports and recommendations of the Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee of the Council, that they may learn who are considered the friends of labor and who are not. The chairman of the scale committee made a verbal report to the effect that only one conference had been held with the representatives of the Printers' Board of Trade this month; that, while the conference was brief, some progress had been made toward concluding an agreement which probably would be ready for presentation to the membership for consideration at the July meeting. Ed Rosenberg, former secretary of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific and for eight years secretary of the Labor Council, addressed the meeting on the merits of the proposed California Water and Power Act, urging the indorsement of the resolution adopted by the San Jose convention of the State Federation of Labor, which favored the act. On motion of Philip Johnson, the union went on record as favoring the enactment of the proposed measure. Vacancies on the union's delegation to the Labor

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DECEMBER 31st, 1921

Assets	\$ 71,851,299.62
Deposits	68,201,299.62
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,650,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund	371,753.46

A Dividend of FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum was
declared for the six months ending December 31, 1921.

Council, caused by the resignation of Philip Johnson and the departure of Fred C. Lippert from the city, were filled by the election by acclamation of L. Michelson and K. R. Manzer. The delegateship to the Label Section of the Labor Council made vacant by the resignation of Thomas J. Hurley was filled by the election of J. C. Crawford of the H. L. Beck Chapel, he being the unanimous choice of the union. The honor of installing the incoming officers was conferred on retiring First Vice-President Philip Johnson, who obligated the following: President George S. Hollis, First Vice-President D. K. Stauffer, Second Vice-President Thomas S. Black, Secretary-Treasurer L. Michelson, Executive Committeemen C. B. Crawford, Charles A. Houck and Fred J. Martindale, Auditing Committeemen J. W. Kelly, W. H. McMillan, T. F. O'Rourke, Reading Clerk Alice Hawkes-Bennett, Trustee James W. Mullen, Sergeant-at-Arms F. L. Mitchell, Delegates to San Francisco Labor Council Henry Heidelberg, George S. Hollis, H. Dilse Hopkins, George H. Knell, K. R. Manzer, L. Michelson, J. W. Mullen, James M. Scott, J. R. Spann and D. K. Stauffer, Delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council George S. Hollis, George H. Knell and J. J. O'Rourke, Delegates to Label Section of Labor Council J. C. Crawford and George E. Mitchell, Sr., Delegates to I. T. U. Convention Joseph Faunt LeRoy, H. Dilse Hopkins, George H. Knell and M. J. McDonnell, Alternate Delegates to I. T. U. Convention Alice Hawkes-Bennett, George S. Hollis and O. P. Weakley. Auditing Committeeman V. E. Sawyer was not in attendance at the meeting, therefore was not given the obligation of office. Alternate Delegate-elect F. F. Bebergall has forfeited his office through transfer of his membership to Oakland Union. Applications of Miss Alice McLean and Charles W. Williams for the old age pension were approved by the union. Committees composed of J. W. Kelly, C. A. Houck and G. E. Mitchell, Sr., and O. P. Weakley, J. J. Hebner and J. Faunt LeRoy reported favorably on the applications of G. C. Haseltine and Thomas J. Hurley for admission to the Union Printers Home. The reports of the committees were unanimously concurred in by the union. Appointment of the standing committees of the union were announced by the president as follows: Apprentice—Joseph Faunt LeRoy, Henry Kemper Green, Frank H. Hubbell, Virgil E. Sawyer, G. Albert Sheridan, Clifford M. Smith and Grant V. Wallace. Label—Harry R. Calhan, J. C. Crawford, Eugene Donovan, R. H. Goewey, Edmond L. Jansen, Joseph Bradway, Walter H. von Konsky. Legislative—Eugene Donovan, Henry Heidelberg, H. Dilse Hopkins, Philip Johnson, J. W. Mullen. Membership—Ernest James Clarke, Benjamin Franklin Coffman, Robert A. Fleming, H. Dilse Hopkins, George H. Knell, Frank H. Vaughn, Charles S. Van Sandt. Scale—Thomas S. Black, Peter J. Cotter, Eugene Donovan, Robert A. Fleming, the President.

Mrs. Abbey-Diebold of the Call Chapel is testing the durability of her new Oldsmobile run-

about. She and Mr. Diebold are touring Southern California.

Walter H. von Konsky, a member of the label committee, and his family are vacationing on the fruit ranch of Richard Meschke near Hopland, Cal. Relatives of Mr. and Mrs. von Konsky who are here from the East are also included in the party seeking recreation in that beautiful section of the state.

Book and Job printers of Chicago Typographical Union were recently awarded a flat increase of \$1.75 per week by a board of arbitration. The details of the award, which became effective June 16, are: The weekly wage of hand compositors before the decision was handed down was, for day work \$46.65, night work \$49.05; it is now \$48.40 and \$50.80, respectively. For machine compositors the old wage was \$48.40 for day work and \$50.45 for night work; the scale is now \$50.45 and \$52.20.

Leslie Johnson and William O. Townsell, Jr., are two of the Examiner's composing room staff who are seeking rest and recreation in remote parts of the state. "Les" is "doing" the Feather River country for a couple of weeks, while "Bill" is taking in the sights down Los Angeles way. He expects at least a month will have elapsed before he begins to tire of the game and long for a return to work.

William Henry Gregory, well-known job and newspaper printer, arrived in San Francisco last March after a year spent in the Land of the Southern Cross, but he couldn't "stay put" longer than three months. He drew his traveling card yesterday and is preparing to start for Chicago next Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Grimwood are enjoying a visit from their daughter, Mrs. Charles T. Manley of Kansas City, Mo., and her infant son. Mrs. Manley contemplates spending the remainder of the summer with her parents. Mr. Grimwood, a Chronicle linotypist, staunchly affirms the grandson has added pounds per day to his avoirdupois since his arrival here, and stoutly maintains San Francisco's salubrious climate is responsible for it all.

Fred J. Martindale, "skipper" in the composing room of the Pacific Publication Company, will leave next Tuesday for Vancouver, B. C., in search of a rest (?).

James V. Tonkin, former executive committeeman of No. 21, who has been residing in Los Angeles the last eight years, was one of the delegation from Al Malaikah Temple who spent last week in San Francisco.

W. G. Brown of the Los Angeles Express Chapel is sojourning in San Francisco this week. "Brownie" formerly held membership in San Francisco Union. He worked on the Examiner when it occupied a shack in Folsom street following the fire of 1906.

Philip Michelson, young son of Secretary Michelson, is recovering nicely from an operation performed at St. Mary's Hospital last Saturday for the removal of a mastoid.

"Jimmy" Irving, who presided as master of

ceremonies in the ticket room at Crocker's for nearly a quarter of a century, but who accepted a situation at the University Press at Stanford and removed to Palo Alto a year ago, paid a fraternal visit to the officers of the union last week.

Miss Agatha Marie O'Connor, office assistant to the secretary of the union, is reveling in the beauties of Yosemite Valley and vicinity during a ten days' vacation.

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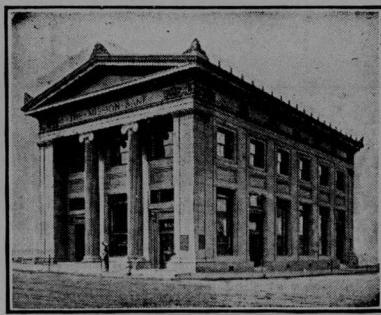
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INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

Chile: Coal Strike—The strike of the coal miners at Coronel and Lota has been ended by a new agreement between the mine owners and the miners. It is said that the miners accepted terms which are virtually the same as those offered by the companies on January 1, 1922.

Denmark: Lockout Ended—Following an agreement concluded between the Employers' Association and the Co-operative Trade Unions, and accepted by the government mediators, the lockout of employees of the associated unions terminated formally in April, 1922. It can not be said, though, that the dispute between employers and employees has been generally settled, inasmuch as some of the trade unions are endeavoring to decide independently whether or not their members shall be bound by the terms of the new agreement.

Germany: Rental Law—A federal rental law, to become effective on July 1, 1922, and to remain in force for four years, was recently passed by the Reichstag. Among the principal provisions of the law is the one relating to the computation of legal rents, which are to be based upon pre-war figures.

Nova Scotia: Steel Commission—That the provincial government appoint a commission to make an early and thorough investigation of the Cape Breton steel industry with a view to remedying prevailing unemployment and distress, is the demand embodied in a lengthy resolution unanimously adopted at a recent mass meeting of citizens at Sydney.

Portugal: Lisbon—Although the strike of tram employees of the Lisbon street railway company has been ended, there are still apparent indications of unrest which point to a not very distant reopening of the question. Already, a delegation of former employees has asked for an interview with the Prime Minister in order that they may explain more clearly their causes for complaint.

Scotland: Dundee—According to the Dundee press, a proposal is to be submitted to the Jute Trade Board to reduce the basic wage of jute workers by 25 per cent. Employers claim that the state of trade necessitates such a reduction. Representatives of the workers are to contest the proposed reduction.

Wages: Following a five weeks' dispute a settlement has been reached between the Aberdeen Master Builders' Association and the National Federation of Building Trade Operatives District Council, whereby the rate of wages of masons, joiners and plasterers are to be reduced to 39 cents per hour, from April 20, 1922, to March 7, 1923. The whole agreement, however, is contingent upon the acceptance of its terms by the plumbers and platers on or before May 4, 1922.

Switzerland: Unemployment—The latest figures on unemployment in Switzerland showed a decrease, for the month, of 10,442 in the number of unemployed persons.

England: Cotton Wages—An agreement has been made to fix the wages of all sections of workers in the cotton industry for the next thirteen months. If, at the end of twelve months, either employers or operatives desire a revision they are required to give a month's notice to the other side. The effect of the agreement is that there is to be an immediate reduction in wages to the extend of 40 per cent on what are known as the standard piece-price list rates, and at the end of six months a further reduction of 10 per cent, to last for the next six months.

England: Unemployment—According to unofficial figures, unemployment is decreasing at the rate of about one thousand a week.

New Zealand: Textile Industry—The woolen textile industry seems to have large possibilities for development in New Zealand. Consequently, interested commercial bodies who are desirous of making a manufacturing center of Auckland have brought about the erection of a woolen carpet and

rug factory which will be put into operation within the coming four months, pending successful endeavors to attract skilled textile workers from England.

MEASURES ON BALLOT.

Announcement of the numerical order in which propositions will appear on the California ballot at the general election November 7, 1922, has been made by Secretary of State Frank C. Jordan.

Heading the list of twenty-five measures is the soldier bonus issue of \$10,000,000 for the carrying on of the work of the Veterans' Welfare Board.

Today's announcement was made several weeks in advance of the usual announcement, it was stated at Jordan's office.

The propositions on which California voters will cast their ballots next November are as follows:

Soldier bonus (bond issue).

Prohibition enforcement, Wright act (referendum measure).

Exemption of soldiers from taxation (A. C. A. 24).

Land settlement (bond issue).

State housing act, shingle bill (referendum measure).

Title insurance business, regulation of (A. C. A. 19).

School districts, formation in more than one county (S. C. A. 32).

Municipal corporations, annexation, consolidation (S. C. A. 13).

Municipal charters, framing, ratifying of (S. C. A. 4).

Taxation of publicly owned public utilities (initiative).

Regulation of publicly owned public utilities (initiative).

State budget (initiative).

Courts, salaries of justices and judges (S. C. A. 28).

Taxation, notes, stocks, bonds, mortgages (S. C. A. 31).

Taxation rate for State purposes (S. C. A. 35). Chiropractic (initiative).

Waters, use of streams outside State (A. C. A. 41).

Municipal corporations, public works, joint construction (S. C. A. 29).

Water and power development (initiative).

Osteopathic (initiative).

Special laws, irrigation districts, etc., not to be created by (S. C. A. 36).

Absent voting (A. C. A. 13).

Deposit of public moneys (A. C. A. 26).

Unlawful practice of law (referendum).

Courts, judges pro tempore (S. C. A. 28).

The ballot will not be closed to initiative measures until August 8, according to Election Expert Charles Hagerty. These measures must be filed with county clerks, however, before August 3.

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL**Synopsis of Minutes of June 16, 1922.**

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Hollis.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed—From Molders No. 164, announcement of annual picnic to be held at Shellmound Park, Sunday, June 18th. From Asphalt Workers, inclosing donation for Disabled Veterans' Fund. From American Federation of Labor, relative to outside organizations.

Referred to Secretary—From Boilermakers of Oakland, with reference to one Benny Vierra, a boxer.

Request complied with—From International Association of Fire Fighters, with reference to fire losses due to carelessness.

Report of Executive Committee—In matter of Casket Workers' Union and request for assistance in organizing, committee recommended officers of Council render all assistance possible and do everything in power to assist Casket Workers. In matter of application for boycott on products of Pabst Brewing Company of Milwaukee, committee recommends the Council declare its intention of levying boycott on said brewing company. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Culinary Workers—Chris's, White Lunches and Compton's still unfair. Tailors—Reported C. O. Peterson and Frank Bemis are not entitled to label. Chauffeurs—Still on strike against Yellow, Black and White, and Atlas Taxicab companies. Cigarmakers—Van Camp and El Primo cigars unfair.

Report of Label Section—Requested a demand for union label, card and button.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—In matter of Senate Bill No. 3404, providing for uniform rule of naturalization, the registration, taxation and education of aliens, and rules for acquisition and loss of citizenship, committee explained in detail the character of the bill and recommended that further consideration of measure be postponed until specific action shall have been recommended by American Federation of Labor.

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In matter of communication from San Francisco Bureau of Governmental Research, calling attention to proposed change in city ordinance providing for a retirement system of city employees, committee recommended Council inform Board of Supervisors it is at present opposed to any change being made as to age of compulsory retirement of city employees, and it suggests to Board, if good reasons appear for any changes or exceptions in regard to said age limit of seventy years, it be brought about by way of an amendment to charter, leaving matter to judgment of people. In matter of Fitzgerald Compensation Bill for private employees in District of Columbia, committee recommended Council indorse said bill, and inform our Senator and Congressmen asking them to bring matter up for a vote and passage without change and further delay. Concluded in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn.

Receipts—\$330.84. **Expenses**—\$154.09.

Council adjourned at 9:25 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases; and to patronize the Municipal Railroad whenever possible.—J. O'C.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES.

Officers for the ensuing term were elected by the San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Council as follows: President, George G. Spooner of Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union No. 24; vice-president, George H. Knell of Typographical Union No. 21; secretary-treasurer and business representatives, Ferdinand Barbrick of Mailers' Union No. 18; sergeant-at-arms, George Buehn of Bookbinders and Bindery Women's Union 31-125; auditing committee of three, Stephen P. Kane of Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union No. 24, James D. Kelly of Bookbinders and Bindery Women's Union 31-125, and George H. Knell of Typographical Union No. 21. Installation of officers will take place at the regular meeting to be held Monday evening, July 17, 1922.

BRIEF ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The newly-elected officers of Cooks' Helpers' Union No. 110 are: President, John Hassell; vice-president, Joseph B. Smyth; secretary-treasurer, Al Lang; business agents, George P. M. Bowns, Thomas Cook; executive board, George Anderson, William Rollins, John Gregg, A. Duffy, J. R. Perkins; local joint executive board delegates, Al Lang, Matt Williamson, James Andrews; recording secretary, Robert Carmichael; delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council, James Andrews, George P. M. Bowns, Arthur Watson, Al Lang, Joseph Naughton, William Mollenkopf, J. R. Perkins, Thomas Cook; delegates to Label Section, George P. M. Bowns, H. Kelly; inside guard, William Rollins.

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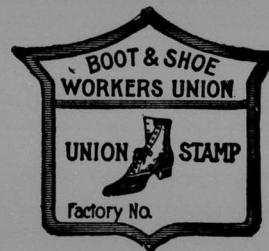
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Brief Items of Interest

Word comes from Cincinnati to the effect that after an effort that has extended over several years the Teamsters' Union of that city has secured an agreement with a big baking company that has been hostile to organized labor.

The signing of an agreement by the Laundry Owners' Association last week with the Laundry Workers' Union, running until June 18, 1923, assures peace and harmony in that industry for another year as the independent laundries and the Laundry Owners' Exchange had previously signed up. No changes in the wage scale or working hours were made in the new contract.

Asphalt Workers' Union No. 84 has contributed 10 cents per member to the fund being raised to entertain delegates and visitors to the convention of Disabled Veterans of the World War, and has forwarded the money to the Labor Council, which is collecting the fund.

The fiftieth annual picnic of the Molders' Union, which was held in Shell Mound Park last Sunday, was the greatest success in the history of the organization. The weather was ideal for the occasion. The crowd in attendance unusually large and the games and sports most interesting. It was an affair that will long be remembered by those who attended.

Members of unions are urged to be careful when engaging taxicabs, as the Chauffeurs' Union is still on strike against the Yellow, the Black and White and the Atlas Taxicab Companies. These concerns attempted to lower the rate of pay of the workers and the strike resulted.

The quarterly meeting of the Coopers' Union

will be held in the Labor Temple at 10 a.m. next Sunday morning, and as matters of importance are to be considered a large attendance is desired.

San Francisco trade unionists attending the convention of the American Federation of Labor are serving on the following convention committees: Committee on executive council's report, George L. Berry, John Coefield and Andrew Furuseth; committee on organization, John P. McLaughlin; committee on labels, Roe H. Baker; committee on state organizations, Joseph F. Valentine; committee on building trades, P. H. McCarthy; committee on legislation, Thomas F. Flaherty; committee on international labor relations, Andrew Furuseth, George L. Berry.

Over the protest of Attorney Heidelberg representing members of the Chauffeurs' Union who are charged with contempt of court in connection with violations of a temporary injunction prohibiting interference with the operation of taxicabs during the present strike, Federal Judge Frank S. Dietrich last Monday postponed action in the matter until next Monday. The court's action was taken owing to the absence from the city of Federal Judge William C. Van Fleet, who issued the temporary injunction and who already has heard various parts of the proceedings.

Henry P. Melnikow of the Labor Bureau, Inc., spoke before the San Jose Labor Council last Wednesday evening. He devoted his talk largely to the work the organization he represents is doing in rendering assistance to unions in scale negotiations and the gathering of data for such purposes.

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A committee to co-operate with a like committee from the Building Trades Council in making arrangements for the coming Labor Day celebration will be appointed by President George S. Hollis at the next meeting of the Labor Council. It is planned to make the coming Labor Day celebration the most elaborate ever held in San Francisco.

Miss Sarah Hagan of the Labor Council spoke against a minimum wage law for women at a meeting of the Social Workers' Club in Oakland. Mrs. Katherine Edson, executive commissioner of the State Industrial Welfare Commission, spoke in favor of such a law.

Sub-committees from the Labor Council and the Building Trades Council will meet in the Labor Temple Saturday night to go over the records of candidates for public office at the coming primary election with a view of making recommendations for endorsement of candidates to the Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee.

Stanley Roman, organizer for the International Barbers' Union, is in the city and says that since the first of the year eleven new locals of that craft have been organized in California and that the work is to be kept up until the entire Pacific Coast has been thoroughly organized. He is to visit the smaller cities around the bay during the next few weeks in an effort to strengthen those that now have unions and to institute organizations where there is none at present.

The Laundry Workers' Union held an election on Monday evening and there was a contest for but one office, that of sergeant-at-arms. Brother Flatley succeeded in winning the post over a field of four candidates and will serve during the coming year.

Federal Conciliators Charles T. Connell and E. P. Marsh are in the city looking over the situation and feeling the pulse of San Francisco's industrial field. While they have no particular matter in hand they expect to remain in the city a week or more before departing for other parts of the Pacific Coast. They say the main topic of discussion wherever they go these days is the railroad controversy and what is likely to happen the first of July.

The Typographical Union at its meeting last Sunday unanimously endorsed the water and power act after listening to an explanation of the law by Edward Rosenberg of the Sailors' Union, who is devoting much of his time to the campaign for the measure.

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